



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/51  
18 January 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 18 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council wish to thank you for making it possible for your Special Representative, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, to brief the Council on 14 January 1994 on the most recent developments in Liberia.

In this regard, they welcome the fact that the deployment of additional ECOMOG troops is now well under way. They are also pleased to learn that the deployment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) is almost complete. There should be no further delay in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement.

The members of the Council note that pursuant to resolution 866 (1993) a report is expected by 16 February 1994. They are concerned that the transitional government has still not been installed, disarmament has not yet commenced, that the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement is thus being delayed, and that efforts to deliver humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country have met with difficulties. The continued support of the international community for the efforts of UNOMIL will depend on the full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Cotonou Agreement, including installation of the transitional government, disarmament and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance.

As noted in the letter dated 16 December 1993 addressed to you by the President of the Security Council (S/26886), the members of the Council share your expectation that the elections due to take place under the terms of the Cotonou Agreement should take place during the first half of this year. In this connection they express the hope that, by the time you submit your report, the progress achieved by the Liberian parties in the implementation of the peace process will enable you to recommend a precise timetable for the holding of the elections in Liberia.

(Signed) Karel KOVANDA  
President of the Security Council



Security Council

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S/1994/52  
19 January 1994  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE,  
KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED  
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention, for the information of the members of the Security Council, the minutes of consultations held in Geneva between our Governments and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 29 July and 19 November 1993.

In paragraph 30 of its resolution 687 (1991), the Security Council decided that Iraq should extend all necessary cooperation to ICRC to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals.

The Government of Iraq has refused to attend meetings of the Tripartite Commission, made up of ICRC, Iraq and our Governments. So far the Government of Iraq has not replied to requests for information about 609 individuals (mostly Kuwaitis, but also other nationals) reported missing by Kuwait and in respect of whom files have been forwarded to the Government of Iraq. This unacceptable failure to cooperate with ICRC clearly represents non-compliance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991).

Our Governments call on the Government of Iraq to cooperate with ICRC, in line with its obligations.

We should be most grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE

(Signed) Nasser S. B. AL-SABEEH

(Signed) Gaafar ALLAGANY

(Signed) David HANNAY

(Signed) Madeleine Korbelt ALBRIGHT

Annex I

[Original: English]

Minutes of consultation among members of the Coalition  
and the International Committee of the Red Cross, held  
in Geneva on 29 July 1993

At the request of the Government of Kuwait, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) invited members of the Tripartite Commission to a meeting in Geneva on 29 July 1993, to review progress achieved since the last meeting of the Commission in October 1991. The meeting was attended by representatives of France, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The ICRC Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa opened the session with a report on progress achieved since the ICRC report of 30 April 1992.

Noting the absence of a delegation from Iraq, the Delegate General proposed adjournment of the meeting. He then participated in consultations with the members of the Coalition on issues remaining from the October 1991 meeting, as well as steps to be taken to resolve outstanding issues.

The delegation of Kuwait opened the Coalition presentation with a prepared statement. The representative of the United Kingdom presented a joint statement on behalf of the Coalition. Other Coalition members made brief remarks. All Coalition members expressed continued confidence in the role of ICRC in support of the work of the Tripartite Commission and requested ICRC to readdress with Iraq Coalition demands still pending from the October 1991 meeting. In response to a Coalition request for ICRC to reapproach Iraq for unrestricted access to Iraqi detention centres, the Delegate General reiterated ICRC's position under the Geneva Conventions on visits to Iraqi places of detention in the search for missing persons resulting from the Gulf war.

Discussions were held on the lack of Iraqi response to the individual files that have been sent to them for tracing, on the status of ICRC access to Iraqi places of detention in the search for missing persons and on the need to schedule the next meeting of the Tripartite Commission.

Coalition members requested ICRC to reconvene the Commission and agreed to provide suggestions for a draft agenda. To this end, ICRC will approach the Government of Iraq to establish a date, no later than 15 October 1993, for the next meeting. By that time, the Coalition expects the Government of Iraq to have provided substantive answers to the individual tracing requests submitted by the Government of Kuwait and the Government of Saudi Arabia.

In addition, the United States noted that it still awaited a response to its request of October 1991 concerning the return of the mortal remains of two United States servicemen. The United States also provided ICRC with specific

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information on the location of breaching operations conducted by Coalition ground forces, which had earlier been requested by the Iraqi authorities.

(Signed) Mr. Jacques MANENT  
French Republic

(Signed) H.E. Mohammad Omar MADANI  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

(Signed) H.E. Sheikh Salem AL-SABAH  
State of Kuwait

(Signed) H.E. Patrick NIXON  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland

(Signed) H.E. Edward GNEHM  
United States of America

/...

Annex II

[Original: English]

Minutes of consultation among members of the Coalition  
and the International Committee of the Red Cross, held  
in Geneva on 19 November 1993

At the request of the Government of Kuwait, ICRC invited members of the Tripartite Commission to a meeting in Geneva on 19 November 1993 to review progress achieved since the last meeting of the Commission in July 1993. The meeting was attended by representatives of France, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The ICRC Delegate General for the Middle East and North Africa opened the session with a report on the activities of ICRC since the meeting of July 1993.

The ICRC Delegate General reported that, in response to the request of the Commission at its meeting in July, ICRC had approached the Government of Iraq with a request to name a date, no later than 15 October, for a further meeting of the Commission. ICRC had also conveyed to the Government of Iraq the request of the Coalition for it to provide substantive answers to the individual tracing requests submitted by the Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The Government of Iraq had informed ICRC that it would not attend a meeting of the Commission. In addition, the Government of Iraq had not provided any substantive answers on the individual case files.

The delegation of Kuwait opened the Coalition presentation with a prepared statement. The representative of the United States presented a joint statement on behalf of the Coalition. Other Coalition members made brief remarks. All Coalition members deplored the refusal of the Government of Iraq to attend the meeting of the Commission and the fact that no answers had been provided on the individual files.

All Coalition members expressed continued confidence in the role of ICRC in support of the work of the Tripartite Commission and accepted the offer of ICRC to use its good offices and relations with the Government of the Republic of Iraq to seek ways that would bring about progress on the outstanding issues.

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The Coalition members encouraged ICRC to report on progress achieved within a period of six months.

(Signed) Mr. Jacques MANENT  
French Republic

(Signed) Mr. Khalid AL-ANAZY  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

(Signed) H.E. Sheikh Salem AL-SABAH  
State of Kuwait

(Signed) H.E. Patrick NIXON  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland

(Signed) H.E. Edward GNEHM  
United States of America

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General Assembly  
Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/49/61  
S/1994/53  
19 January 1994  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-ninth session  
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:  
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT  
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND  
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION  
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND  
DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 17 January 1994 from the Secretary-General to  
the President of the General Assembly and to the President  
of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to my latest report on the situation in Central America (A/48/586 of 11 November 1993) in which I informed Member States of the status of the peace negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG). As stated in that report, I had received separate requests from the Government of Guatemala and URNG to convene a preliminary meeting with the purpose of establishing terms for the continuation of the talks.

In the context of the mandate emanating from Security Council resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/10 of 23 October 1989, as well as subsequent General Assembly resolutions on this question, particularly Assembly resolution 48/161 of 20 December 1993, and on the basis of consultations with each party, I convened a preliminary meeting under United Nations auspices which was held from 6 to 9 January 1994 in Mexico City.

On 10 January 1994, in the presence of the United Nations observer to the peace process, the Government of Guatemala and URNG signed a "Framework Agreement for the Resumption of the Negotiating Process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca", a copy of which is attached to this letter. Under the Agreement, some of the features of the previous process are maintained, especially the negotiation agenda adopted in April 1991, but some important changes are introduced. In particular, the parties request me to appoint a representative to serve as Moderator of the bilateral talks and concur that the United Nations should be requested to verify the implementation of all agreements reached between them.

The signing of the Agreement of 10 January 1994 is a significant advance towards an early and fair settlement of the longest civil war in Central America. It is therefore my intention to accept the parties' request that I appoint the Moderator for the bilateral talks. I will shortly communicate to the Security Council the name of the person proposed for the post.

My representatives at the meeting in Mexico City made clear to the parties that their request for United Nations verification of the implementation of agreements concluded between them would in due course require decisions by the relevant intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations. But I should perhaps make clear now that if, as I hope, the forthcoming negotiations succeed in producing an agreed settlement of the conflict in Guatemala, it will be my recommendation that the United Nations should agree to verify implementation of the relevant agreements.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

ANNEX

Framework Agreement for the Resumption of the Negotiating  
Process between the Government of Guatemala and the  
UNIDAD Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca

The delegations of the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, having met at Mexico City from 6 to 9 January 1994 under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and as guests of the Government of Mexico, have reached the following agreement on the framework for the resumption of the negotiating process aimed at achieving a firm and lasting peace:

I. Agenda for the negotiations

The parties shall negotiate on all the items included in the general agenda set forth in the Mexico Agreement. The parties shall together decide on the scope of their undertakings, all of which shall be subject to verification.

The Government and URNG undertake to be appropriately represented in the negotiations by high-ranking delegates so that political agreements consistent with the constitutional order can be entered into, without restricting their power to conclude agreements on institutional and constitutional reforms.

II. Moderation of the bilateral negotiations

The parties have agreed to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a representative to serve as moderator of the bilateral negotiations between the Government and URNG. The parties agree that the moderator may make proposals to facilitate the signing of a firm and lasting peace agreement.

III. Society at large

The two parties recognize the contribution of the sectors which, pursuant to the Oslo Agreement, have participated in the meetings with URNG held at El Escorial, Ottawa, Quito, Metepec and Atlixco. These meetings have given an impetus to the negotiating process in Guatemala. The participation and contributions of these sectors have helped to make possible the start of direct negotiations between the Government and the command of URNG.

The parties agree that Guatemalan society continues to have an essential role to play in the achievement of peace and in the process of reconciliation.

Without prejudice to other machinery and forums, whether temporary or permanent, for promoting national reconciliation, the parties agree to promote the establishment of an Assembly open to the participation of non-governmental sectors of Guatemalan society, provided that their legitimacy, representative character and lawfulness have been recognized. The Assembly shall meet during the negotiating period and shall have the following functions:

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(i) To discuss the substantive issues for the bilateral negotiations, i.e. items (ii) to (vii) of the general agenda contained in the Mexico Agreement, with a view to formulating positions on which there is consensus;

(ii) To transmit to the United Nations moderator, the Government of Guatemala and URNG the recommendations or guidelines resulting from its deliberations. These recommendations and guidelines shall not be binding and shall be aimed at fostering understanding between the parties. The Assembly shall discuss the substantive issues on the basis of a timetable that is synchronized with the dates set for the bilateral negotiations and shall not delay the conduct of the bilateral negotiating process;

(iii) To consider bilateral agreements concluded by the parties on the substantive issues and endorse such agreements so as to give them the force of national commitments, thereby facilitating their implementation. However, if for any reason a bilateral agreement is not endorsed, the agreement shall continue to be valid.

The parties agree to request the Episcopal Conference of Guatemala to appoint the President of the Assembly, considering for this office the conciliator, Monsignor Quezada Toruño. The President of the Assembly shall be assisted by an organizing committee. The Committee shall be composed of representatives of each of the sectors which participated in the Oslo process, together with representatives of the Maya people.

The President of the Assembly shall have the following functions:

- (i) To convene the Assembly;
- (ii) To organize its deliberations with the assistance of the Organizing Committee;
- (iii) To promote the formulation of consensus recommendations regarding the substantive issues;
- (iv) To transmit to the United Nations moderator and to the parties the recommendations and guidelines that result from the Assembly's deliberations and to participate in special meetings of the bilateral bureau convened to this end by mutual agreement between the parties;
- (v) To receive from the United Nations moderator the bilateral agreements on substantive issues signed by the parties, put them before the Assembly and promote their endorsement by it.

#### IV. Role of the countries constituting the group of friends

The parties request the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela to form a group of friends of the Guatemalan peace process. The friends will be kept duly informed of the progress and content of the negotiations between the parties, and will have the following functions:

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(i) To support, through their actions, the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to facilitate the negotiating process;

(ii) To give greater certainty and firmness to the commitments entered into by the parties in their capacity as solemn witnesses to the agreements arrived at in the course of the negotiating process, when the parties so request.

#### V. Procedures

(i) Disclosure: the parties agree that the bilateral negotiations will be conducted in the strictest secrecy in order to ensure that they are carried on in an atmosphere of trust and seriousness. They agree that the only public information on their conduct will be that made available by the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. For purposes of coordination with the work of the Assembly, the moderator and the President of the Assembly will draw up appropriate rules to permit exchanges of information that do not impair the secrecy necessary for the work of the bilateral bureau.

(ii) Time-frame: the parties express their commitment to arrive at a firm and lasting peace agreement within the shortest possible time during 1994. In this context, they undertake to demonstrate the necessary flexibility for successful negotiation of the general agenda.

(iii) In the context of their efforts to facilitate the negotiating process, the parties have recognized the desirability of resorting to all measures that will be conducive to rapprochements and agreements between them, and declare themselves ready to respond to the requests made by the moderator in this respect.

#### VI. Verification mechanisms

Verification is a vital element in ensuring compliance with and respect for the agreements. Consequently, the parties reiterate that all the agreements must be accompanied by appropriate national and international verification mechanisms. The experience and authority of the United Nations confer a high degree of reliability on international verification by the Organization. The two parties agree to request the United Nations to verify all the agreements, in both their substantive and their operational aspects.

Mexico, D.F., 10 January 1994

#### FOR THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

(Signed) Héctor ROSADA GRANADOS (Signed) General Marco Antonio GONZALEZ T.

(Signed) Mario PERMUTH LITWA (Signed) General Victor Manuel ARGUETA V.

(Signed) Max KESTLER FARNES (Signed) Colonel Victor Manuel VENTURA A.

(Signed) Antonio ARENALES FORNO (Signed) Ernesto VITERI ECHEVERRIA

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S/1994/53  
English  
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FOR THE UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA NACIONAL GUATEMALTECA

General Command

(Signed) Commander Gaspar ILOM

(Signed) Commander Pablo MONSANTO

(Signed) Commander Rolando MORAN

Political and Diplomatic Commission

(Signed) Luis Becker GUZMAN

(Signed) Miguel Angel SANDOVAL

(Signed) Mario Vinicio CASTAÑEDA  
Adviser

FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

(Signed) Jean ARNAULT

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS  
MISSION IN HAITI (UNMIH)

1. In paragraph 14 of resolution 867 (1993), by which the Security Council authorized the establishment of a United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), the Council requested me to submit progress reports on the implementation of UNMIH by 10 December 1993 and 25 January 1994.
2. Pursuant to that request, I submitted the first of these reports (S/26802) to the Security Council on 26 November 1993. In paragraphs 5 and 7 of that report, I observed that the mandate entrusted to UNMIH had been undermined by various developments in Haiti, which prevented the deployment of the Mission. As a result of these developments, it has not been possible until now to implement the mandate of UNMIH. I further noted that the reactivation of the Mission would be contingent on a substantial change of attitude on the part of the Haitian military leaders towards the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement.
3. Regrettably, there has been no such change since my last report, notwithstanding the efforts made on my behalf by my Special Representative and my staff as well as by the friends of the Secretary-General on the question of Haiti to break the existing deadlock.
4. Bearing in mind the decision contained in the letter of the President of the Security Council to me dated 10 December 1993 (S/26864) to continue the mandate of UNMIH for the full six-month period authorized by resolution 867 (1993), I shall keep the members of the Council informed about any developments relevant to UNMIH's mandate.



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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE  
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 11 January 1994 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain stating that Mr. Alvaro Rodríguez has been appointed alternate representative of Spain on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

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General Assembly  
Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-ninth session  
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY  
FORCES FROM THE TERRITORIES OF THE  
BALTIC STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 19 January 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of  
Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to  
the Secretary-General

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text of a statement dated 19 January 1994 by the Prime Ministers of the Baltic States (see annex) in response to a statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, A. Kozyrev, on 18 January 1994. We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernst JAAKSON  
Permanent Representative of  
Estonia to the United Nations

(Signed) Aivars BAUMANIS  
Permanent Representative of  
Latvia to the United Nations

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS  
Permanent Representative of  
Lithuania to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 19 January 1994 by the Prime Ministers  
of the Baltic States

On 18 January 1994, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, A. Kozyrev, presented a new foreign policy concept that also relates to the Baltic States and that differs fundamentally from the official policy declared to date by Russia. In essence, this concept foresees the option of maintaining troops in the Baltic States to avoid a "security vacuum" which, according to Kozyrev, would be filled by forces hostile to Russia. In his speech, A. Kozyrev classifies the Baltic States as a "near abroad" region from which emanate the main threats to Russia's vital interests.

This means that the "Partnership for Peace" plan offered by the United States and accepted by the summit meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels, as well as the creation of a new European security structure, are being put into question.

The newly declared approach to relations with the Baltic States complicates the process of negotiations on Russian troop withdrawal from Latvia and Estonia. Although in the past months a certain degree of progress had been achieved, this new Russian approach virtually undermines the entire process of future negotiations.

The statements made by the Russian Foreign Minister are in complete disagreement with Russia's international obligations, which are fixed in several important United Nations, North Atlantic Cooperation Council and Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe documents regarding prompt, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Russian armed forces from the Baltic States.

In this context, Russian troops within the Baltic States become to an even greater degree the main destabilizing factor in the Baltic region. The most recent orders issued by the Russian Federation North West Military Group command regarding the use of firearms can increase the possibility of provocations, which can have unpredictable consequences.

The Heads of Government of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania believe that this kind of foreign and military policy statement by Russia is aimed directly against the sovereignty of the Baltic States.

The Heads of Government of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania demand that Russia carry out its promise to complete the withdrawal of its military forces from Estonia and Latvia by 31 August 1994.

Valdis BIRKAVS  
Prime Minister  
Republic of Latvia

Mart LAAR  
Prime Minister  
Republic of Estonia

Adolfas SLEZEVICIUS  
Prime Minister  
Republic of Lithuania

Jurmala, Latvia  
19 January 1994

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## Security Council

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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

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LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 1 to 9 January 1994, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi national airspace for the purpose of observation and provocation and in order to drop heat flares.

1 January 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was recorded in the northern region on 1 January 1994.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Shatrah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

2 January 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was recorded in the northern region on 2 January 1994.

(b) Southern region: two sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

3 January 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was recorded in the northern region on 3 January 1994.

(b) Southern region: 47 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Busayyah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Samawah and Jalibah.

4 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Dohuk.

(b) Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Samawah, Khidr, Busayyah, Jalibah, Salman, Lasaf, Nasiriyah and Qal'at Salih.

5 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Dukan, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 44 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih and Busayyah.

6 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 64 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih and Busayyah.

- At 1225 hours on 6 January 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Jalibah and Samawah. It departed at 1455 hours, heading in the direction of Saudi Arabian airspace.

7 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Jalibah, Salman and Artawi.

- At 1144 hours on 7 January 1994, a hostile two-aircraft formation, flying at medium altitude, dropped four incendiary flares on the Qush area north of Mosul in Ninawa Governorate.
- At 1145 hours on 7 January 1994, a hostile formation dropped four heat flares 5 km to the east of the Saddam Dam lake in Ninawa Governorate.

8 January 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was recorded in the northern region on 8 January 1994.

(b) Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, the area south of Najaf, the area south of Diwaniyah, Jalibah, Qurnah, Salman and Busayyah.

- At 1206 hours on 8 January 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over Qurnah in Basra Governorate. It departed at 1430 hours, heading in the direction of Saudi Arabian airspace.

9 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 27 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 27 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/1994/58  
20 January 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
GREECE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the following information on the national measures adopted by Greece to comply with the specific obligations set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993).

Pursuant to Emergency Law 92/1967, resolutions of the Security Council imposing sanctions within the framework of Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations must first be published by ministerial decision and, thereafter, implemented by presidential decree.

According to the above-mentioned law, any violation of the published presidential decree is sanctioned by a pecuniary penalty and/or an imprisonment of up to five years. The necessary steps are currently being taken for the completion of the said procedures.

Furthermore, Greece, like all States members of the European Union, implements regulations 3274/93 and 3275/93 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 29 November 1993 from the very day of their adoption. These regulations are related to and specify Security Council resolution 883 (1993).

The provisions of Security Council resolution 883 (1993) and the European Union's Council Regulations 3274/93 and 3275/93 have been brought to the attention of all relevant ministries and departments for necessary actions towards the effective implementation of the said resolution and regulations. Reports received from ministries and departments confirmed that the measures contemplated in the texts have been implemented from 1 December 1993.

In particular the following measures have been taken.

A. Aerial navigation and Libyan Arab Airlines offices

With regard to paragraph 6 of resolution 883 (1993), steps have been taken by all relevant companies operating in Greece to comply from 1 December 1993 with the ban imposed.

B. Prohibition of providing to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya certain equipment for refining and transporting oil (para. 5 of resolution 883 (1993) and relevant annex)

By Ministerial Decision No. 7318/E3/11089, issued on 21 December 1993:

(a) The supply or provision to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, directly or indirectly, of the goods and/or services listed in the annex to resolution 883 (1993), have been prohibited as of 1 December 1993;

(b) The supply or provision to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of these goods and/or services may however be allowed by the competent authorities provided that the end use of these goods and/or services differs from the end uses described in the above-mentioned annex.

In this case, a specific permit is required by the Ministry of National Economy.

C. Freeze of certain Libyan assets (paras. 3 and 4 of resolution 883 (1993))

The Governor of the Bank of Greece has decided the following by decision No. 2278/27.12.93, which has been implemented from December 1993.

(a) Credit institutions operating in Greece shall not make funds available and effect payments to:

- (i) The Government or public authorities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
- (ii) Any commercial, industrial or public utility undertakings owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

a. The Government or public authorities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

b. Any entity, wherever located or operating, owned or controlled by the Government or public authorities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

c. Any person acting on behalf of (i) and (ii);

(b) No use shall be made of funds that have been or are to be deposited with credit institutions operating in Greece, if such funds are owned by those referred to in subparagraph (a) above;

(c) The prohibitions of subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall not apply to funds derived from the sale of supply of petroleum or petroleum products, including natural gas and natural gas products, as well as agricultural products or commodities, originating in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and exported therefrom after 1 December 1993, provided that such funds are paid into separate bank accounts exclusively for these funds;

/...

(d) Credit institutions operating in Greece shall not make funds available and effect payments to natural and legal persons in Greece or abroad in connection with transactions referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 883 (1993), if such transactions are carried out after 1 December 1993.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS  
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly  
Security Council

Distr.  
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S/1994/59  
21 January 1994

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-eighth session  
Agenda item 54  
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 19 January 1994 from the Permanent Representative of  
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you today by  
H.E. Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could  
be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 54 and of  
the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU  
Permanent Representative

Annex

As you are no doubt aware, following the recent elections held in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, a coalition government has been formed between the Democratic Party and the Republican Turkish Party which received a vote of confidence from the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Assembly on 12 January 1994.

The text of paragraphs relating to the Cyprus question of the government programme presented to the Assembly on 10 January 1994 is annexed to this letter for Your Excellency's information. It will be noted that this document, while reiterating the well-known fundamental positions of the Turkish Cypriot side on the Cyprus question such as bicommunality, bizonality, political equality, Turkey's effective guarantee and sovereignty, also lends renewed support to the efforts for establishing trust and confidence between the two communities, through direct dialogue between the two leaders.

In contrast to this positive approach, however, and at a time when efforts in this regard have been intensified with the presentation of the United Nations experts' reports, the Greek Cypriot side has stepped up its public campaign against the package of "confidence-building measures" and, particularly, against the experts' reports. As part of this, the Greek Cypriot spokesman, Mr. Kassoulides, stated on 4 January 1994 that the Greek Cypriot side does not consider the United Nations experts' reports as "final United Nations documents" or as "binding". He added that his side could not accept the fact that political issues were raised in these reports.

In answer to a question as to what would happen if these reports were annexed to the package, he said "if such a thing happens, we will reject it". Mr. Kassoulides repeated his remarks on Greek Cypriot radio on 10 January 1994. In the meantime, the Greek Cypriot press assailed the reports by claiming they "create a State within a State, in Varosha".

The leader of the Greek Cypriot community, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, on the other hand, faced with criticism for having allegedly "accepted" the package of "confidence-building measures", made it clear that he had "not gone beyond agreeing to discuss the package". He added "the experts' reports are not for acceptance, they are for discussion".

The Greek Cypriot leadership's latest remarks are seen as further confirmation that right from the beginning the Greek Cypriot side had merely "appeared" to have accepted the package for tactical reasons, whereas it had not actually done so.

Just as significantly, the Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister, Mr. Alecos Michaelides, in a recent interview with the Greek Cypriot weekly magazine Selides, stated that the "set of ideas" put forward by the Secretary-General could not bring a workable solution to the Cyprus question and, therefore, could not be accepted as it is. Mr. Michaelides went on to say the following:

/...

"The structure that could be brought about by these ideas will collapse at the transitional stage. Even if we surpass this stage, the structure that will be created will not be lasting. The acceptance by us of the Ghali 'set of ideas' as it is would mean the violation of human rights with our own signature. This would also prevent our entry into the European Union."

The obvious conclusion that can be drawn from these remarks is that the Greek Cypriot side believes that the "set of ideas" violates human rights and the principles of the European Union. This adds a new dimension to the well-known opposition of the Clerides administration to the "set of ideas" and is revealing.

I wish to reiterate that Your Excellency's efforts for the establishment of trust and confidence between the two sides in Cyprus and for the achievement of an overall solution in the island cannot but suffer from this new display of unconstructive behaviour on the part of the Greek Cypriot side. I am sure that Your Excellency as well as the international community will duly take note of the negative implications of this unconstructive attitude of our counterparts for the process of negotiations in the island.

I shall be grateful if the present letter and its annex are circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

Enclosure

The Government will do its share so that a mutually acceptable solution to the Cyprus question can be found.

The Government will support the intercommunal talks aimed at a just and durable peace, which will be conducted within the context of the good-offices mission of the United Nations Secretary-General and on the basis of equal political status. The Government believes that the negotiations between the two sides must be conducted freely and under conditions of equality.

The talks shall be conducted within the context of the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements and the mutually accepted principles by the two community leaders. It is the Government's belief that it would be more appropriate and beneficial to hold the talks in Cyprus.

It is fundamental that any agreement that will be reached through the intercommunal talks be submitted to the free will of the two communities and be implemented only if it is approved by them in separate referendums.

A settlement to be reached shall be aimed at securing the coexistence of the two communities side by side in peace and tranquillity without returning to the pre-1974 conditions.

What is important on the subject of territorial adjustments is that, in the context of the criteria envisaged in the 1977 high-level agreement, an amount of land which will be considered adequate by the Turkish Cypriot people remain as ours. We shall not accept any approach that will force our people to move from their current places.

Any agreement to be reached shall be based on the equal political status of the two peoples and on the joint sovereignty which shall emanate from the two peoples. The residual powers of the two separate administrations shall rest on sovereignty, in a manner similar to that in the Swiss Constitution.

The bicommunal and bizonal structure shall continue to be effectively and physically guaranteed by Turkey.

Within this structure, no community shall have the right to be sovereign over, or to have administrative or other jurisdiction over the other.

The basis of the joint administration is the equality of the two sides.

Decision by consensus shall be the basis of the joint administration.

Bicommunality as a characteristic shall be reflected at every level of the joint administration, including the rotating presidency.

The Government considers it useful that the two community leaders, within the context of the intercommunal negotiating process, hold contacts with a view to achieving intercommunal rapprochement and confidence-building.

Equality and mutual respect are essential in all intercommunal relations and contacts.

In the process of finding a solution to the Cyprus question, in addition to the continuation of the President as negotiator, our Government shall attach special importance to the participation in the intercommunal talks of the Deputy Prime Minister, together with the Foreign Minister, as Government representatives, and to keeping the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Assembly informed on the progress of the negotiations.

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Security Council

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S/1994/59/Corr.1  
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Forty-eighth session  
Agenda item 54  
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 19 January 1994 from the Permanent Representative of  
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Page 1

The text of the letter should read:

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you today by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

2. Page 2, title

The title of the annex should read:

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 January 1994 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ  
to the Secretary-General



Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1994/60  
20 January 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 20 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF GREECE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French and English versions of the communiqué on the situation in Azerbaijan, issued by the European Union in Athens and Brussels on 17 January 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Greece  
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Communiqué by the Presidency in the name of the European Union  
on the situation in Azerbaijan, issued in Athens and Brussels  
on 17 January 1994

The European Union is deeply concerned at the fact that large-scale fighting has been going on again in the Nagorny Karabakh region since mid-December.

It would request the opposing parties to display self-control and not inflict further suffering on a civilian population already sorely tried by the war.

It reaffirms its support for the principle of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict. Given the danger of internationalization, which could aggravate the situation, it would urge the parties concerned to cease fighting and implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

The European Union requests the opposing parties to resume current negotiations immediately under the aegis of the CSCE Minsk Group and fully backs those negotiations.

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Security Council

Distr.  
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S/1994/61  
20 January 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 20 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Council have reviewed your report concerning the cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements and organizations with regard to international peace and security (S/25996 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5). This is a subject the members of the Council consider very important.

On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to thank you for your report and for the efforts that went into soliciting and collating the documents it contains. The members of the Council request you to convey to regional arrangements and organizations concerned their gratitude for their contributions, and to send them copies of the report in question.

The members of the Council recall that the United Nations is at this very moment in a number of instances engaged in such cooperation, in efforts to resolve difficult problems in various parts of the world.

They would welcome any further responses from regional arrangements and organizations. They would also welcome an addendum to the report in which you would elaborate on your views on this subject and present your analysis and assessment of the actual experiences of cooperation that have taken place and on the prospect for future such cooperation.

During the consideration of the report, it was suggested that it might be useful to hold a seminar on these issues, with the participation of interested delegations, of the United Nations Secretariat and of representatives of interested regional arrangements and organizations.

(Signed) Karel KOVANDA  
President of the Security Council

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## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERALS/1994/62  
20 January 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS  
INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

(for the period 21 July 1993-20 January 1994)

## INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 852 (1993) of 28 July 1993, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 January 1994. The Council also reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasized the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, 1/ approved by the Council in its resolution 426 (1978); called upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; and reiterated that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

## I. ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

2. As of January 1994, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

Military personnel

|      |                      |          |     |
|------|----------------------|----------|-----|
| Fiji | HQ UNIFIL            | 10       |     |
|      | Infantry battalion   | 598      |     |
|      | Force Mobile Reserve | 34       |     |
|      | Military police      | <u>8</u> | 650 |

|              |                                                                                        |           |              |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Finland      | HQ UNIFIL                                                                              | 12        |              |
|              | Infantry battalion                                                                     | 480       |              |
|              | Force Mobile Reserve                                                                   | 20        |              |
|              | Military police                                                                        | <u>9</u>  | 521          |
| France       | HQ UNIFIL                                                                              | 14        |              |
|              | Composite battalion (maintenance company,<br>defence company, armoured escort company) | 416       |              |
|              | Military police                                                                        | 10        |              |
|              | Camp command                                                                           | <u>1</u>  | 441          |
| Ghana        | HQ UNIFIL                                                                              | 23        |              |
|              | Infantry battalion (including engineer<br>company)                                     | 721       |              |
|              | Force Mobile Reserve                                                                   | 36        |              |
|              | Military police                                                                        | 7         |              |
|              | Camp command                                                                           | <u>2</u>  | 789          |
| Ireland      | HQ UNIFIL                                                                              | 33        |              |
|              | Infantry battalion                                                                     | 584       |              |
|              | HQ Camp command                                                                        | 31        |              |
|              | Force Mobile Reserve                                                                   | 17        |              |
|              | Military police                                                                        | <u>12</u> | 677          |
| Italy        | HQ UNIFIL                                                                              | 4         |              |
|              | Helicopter unit                                                                        | 43        |              |
|              | Military police                                                                        | <u>2</u>  | 49           |
| Nepal        | HQ UNIFIL                                                                              | 9         |              |
|              | Infantry battalion                                                                     | 678       |              |
|              | Force Mobile Reserve                                                                   | 29        |              |
|              | Military police                                                                        | <u>5</u>  | 721          |
| Norway       | HQ UNIFIL                                                                              | 21        |              |
|              | Infantry battalion                                                                     | 594       |              |
|              | Maintenance company                                                                    | 166       |              |
|              | Force Mobile Reserve                                                                   | 32        |              |
|              | Military police                                                                        | <u>16</u> | 829          |
| Poland       | HQ UNIFIL                                                                              | 5         |              |
|              | UNIFIL hospital                                                                        | 71        |              |
|              | Military police                                                                        | <u>2</u>  | 78           |
| Sweden       | HQ UNIFIL                                                                              | 16        |              |
|              | Logistic battalion                                                                     | 335       |              |
|              | Engineer company                                                                       | 129       |              |
|              | Force Mobile Reserve                                                                   | 4         |              |
|              | Military police                                                                        | <u>8</u>  | <u>492</u>   |
| Total UNIFIL |                                                                                        |           | <u>5 247</u> |

The deployment of UNIFIL is shown on the map attached to the present report.

3. Major-General Trond Furuhoide of Norway continued as Force Commander.

4. Fifty-nine military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assisted UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks. These unarmed officers are organized as Observer Group Lebanon (OGL) and are under the operational control of the Force Commander of UNIFIL. They man the five observation posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon Armistice Demarcation Line. They also operate five mobile teams in that part of the area of operation which is controlled by Israel.

5. Logistic support for UNIFIL was provided by the Swedish logistic battalion, elements of the French composite battalion, the Norwegian maintenance company, the Swedish engineer company, the Ghanaian engineer company, the Polish medical unit and the Italian helicopter unit and by some sections of the civilian staff, especially in the areas of communications, vehicle maintenance and engineering. The Government of Sweden has decided to withdraw its personnel from UNIFIL, and I have accepted the offer of the Government of Poland to increase its contribution to the Force and replace the Swedish units. The handover will take place during rotations in March/April 1994. Currently, UNIFIL employs 539 civilian staff, of whom 148 were recruited internationally and 391 locally.

6. The Force Mobile Reserve, a composite mechanized company currently consisting of elements from seven contingents (Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Norway and Sweden), reinforced UNIFIL's battalions during rotations and when serious incidents occurred.

7. I regret to report that a Fijian soldier died as a result of a vehicle accident, an Irish soldier died as a result of an accidental discharge of his weapon and a Norwegian soldier was killed by a tank round. Five others suffered injuries as a result of firing or explosions. Since the establishment of UNIFIL, 195 military members of the Force have died, 74 as a result of firing or mine or bomb explosions, 81 in accidents and 40 from other causes. Two hundred and ninety-nine military members have been wounded by firing or by mine or bomb explosions.

8. UNIFIL continued to have difficulties in meeting its requirements of land and premises for its checkpoints, observation posts and other installations. The main reason for this is that, since 1987, the Government of Lebanon has failed to reimburse the owners of the properties being used by UNIFIL. UNIFIL has made repeated démarches with the Lebanese authorities on this matter.

9. UNIFIL maintained close contact with the Lebanese authorities on matters of mutual concern. Those authorities continued to render important assistance to UNIFIL in connection with the rotation of its troops through Beirut and other logistic activities. Liaison and communications between UNIFIL and the Lebanese army have been expanded through the assignment of Lebanese liaison officers to UNIFIL's infantry battalions, except for the Norwegian battalion, which is in the area controlled by Israel. The Force continued to cooperate closely with the Lebanese gendarmerie on matters pertaining to the maintenance of law and order.

/...

## II. SITUATION IN THE UNIFIL AREA OF OPERATION

10. Israel continued to control in southern Lebanon an area manned by the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) and the de facto forces (DFF), the so-called "South Lebanon Army" ("SLA"). The boundaries of the Israeli-controlled area (ICA) have not been clearly defined but are determined de facto by the forward positions of IDF/DFF. It includes territory adjacent to the Armistice Demarcation Line, parts of the Fijian, Nepalese, Irish, Ghanaian and Finnish battalion sectors and the entire Norwegian battalion sector, as well as sizeable areas to the north of UNIFIL's area of operation. Within the UNIFIL area of operation, IDF and DFF maintained 72 military positions, as shown on the attached map. The map also indicates where ICA extends beyond the limits of UNIFIL's area of operation.

11. Within ICA, Israel maintained, in addition to the de facto forces, a civil administration and a security service. Movement between ICA and the rest of Lebanon was strictly controlled and ICA remained economically dependent on Israel. An estimated 3,000 jobs in Israel were held by Lebanese from ICA. Access to such jobs was controlled by DFF and the security services. UNIFIL again received reports of forced recruitment to DFF.

12. The period under review began with an escalation of hostilities which involved the shelling of civilian targets in southern Lebanon and northern Israel and culminated in an intense week-long bombardment, from 25 to 31 July 1993, by Israeli air force and artillery of villages south and north of the Litani River. Within its area of operation, UNIFIL counted some 28,000 rounds of artillery, tank and mortar fire and 800 bombs and missiles dropped from the air. In addition, tens of thousands of rounds were fired from machine-guns and rifles. The effects of the bombardment were severe: according to Lebanese reports at the time, a total of 130 persons were killed and more than 500 injured; within its area of operation, UNIFIL was able to confirm 15 killed and 27 wounded. A large number of houses were destroyed or damaged, including schools and medical facilities; an estimated 200,000 inhabitants were temporarily displaced from UNIFIL's area.

13. Following the establishment of a cease-fire on 31 July 1993 and after consultation with the United Nations, the Lebanese Government, on 9 August 1993, sent an army unit to UNIFIL's area of operation for the purpose of maintaining law and order. The unit, which comprises some 300 all ranks, has remained deployed in garrisons at Qana, Jwayya, Arzun and Bir as Sanasil.

14. UNIFIL continued to oppose attempts by armed elements to enter or operate within its area of deployment. At times, this led to friction at UNIFIL's checkpoints, followed by harassment and threats directed at the members of the Force. Such cases were generally resolved through negotiations. On 25 October 1993, position 5-4 came under intense small-arms fire, following a traffic accident in which a Lebanese motorcyclist died after collision with a UNIFIL water truck.

15. Since the beginning of August 1993, UNIFIL recorded 80 operations against IDF/DFF by armed elements that have proclaimed their resistance against Israeli occupation (8 in August, 20 in September, 8 in October, 18 in November, 22 in December and 4 in the first half of January). There were also numerous reports

/...

of attacks against IDF/DFP positions north of the Litani River. In their operations, the armed elements employed roadside bombs, rockets, mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and anti-tank missiles. Since 31 July 1993, no firing into northern Israel has been reported.

16. IDF/DFP continued their own attacks and retaliatory firing against armed elements, employing artillery, mortars, tanks and aircraft. There were very few cases of indiscriminate firing at civilian targets. In addition to the bombardment in July, UNIFIL recorded about 8,900 artillery, mortar and tank rounds fired by IDF/DFP, compared to a total of 7,900 during the previous six months.

17. As in the past, there were numerous instances of firing by IDF/DFP at or close to UNIFIL positions and personnel. During the bombardment in July, 303 such firings were recorded and 222 since then. The Finnish and Irish battalion sectors accounted for more than 70 per cent of the latter figure. The firing has been the subject of repeated protests to the Israeli authorities. During the reporting period, there were two particularly serious firing incidents: on 27 July 1993, the Nepalese battalion headquarters was bombed by Israeli aircraft, causing extensive damage but fortunately only minor injuries to three Nepalese soldiers; on 27 December 1993, Israeli troops directed tank fire at a UNIFIL patrol near Blat. A Norwegian soldier was killed and another seriously wounded. These incidents were strongly protested to the Israeli authorities, which have expressed their regret.

18. During the period under review, UNIFIL detonated mines, roadside bombs and a large number of unexploded artillery and mortar shells left from the IDF/DFP bombardment in July 1993. UNIFIL also dismantled ordnance of various types in the area of deployment. A total of 334 controlled explosions were carried out.

19. UNIFIL continued to extend humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in its area, to the extent possible within the available resources. Special efforts were made in this regard during and after the bombardment in July 1993. In August, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs travelled to the area to assess the situation and to coordinate the humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations system. To start up urgent emergency work, advances of \$5 million and \$2 million from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund were made available to Habitat and the World Food Programme, respectively. A consolidated appeal for immediate assistance in the amount of \$28.5 million was launched on 20 August 1993. In these efforts, UNIFIL provided support on the ground, clearing rubble to facilitate the repair of houses, schools, hospitals and other facilities. UNIFIL cooperated closely on these matters with the Lebanese authorities, the Coordinator of the United Nations Programme of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Lebanon. UNIFIL also continued to provide assistance to the inhabitants in its area of operation in the form of medical supplies, water, clothes, blankets, food, fuel, electricity work, repairs to buildings damaged as a result of firing and escorts to farmers. In addition, water projects, equipment or services for schools and gifts of supplies to social services and needy people were provided from resources made available by troop-contributing Governments. UNIFIL medical centres and mobile teams provided care to an average of 2,800 civilian patients

per month and a field dental programme was also provided. UNIFIL personnel contributed \$19,455 towards humanitarian work.

### III. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

20. By its decision 48/464 of 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on an exceptional basis, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL up to the amount of \$24,000,000 gross (\$23,500,000 net) for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 31 January 1994. In that event, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force for two months would be within the commitment authorized by the General Assembly in its decision 48/464, assuming an average maximum force strength of 5,250 troops and continuance of the Force's existing responsibilities. With regard to the period after 31 March 1994, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force is estimated at \$11,857,000 gross (\$11,474,500 net) per month, assuming the same strength and responsibilities as above.

21. As of 31 December 1993, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNIFIL Special Account for the mandate periods up to 31 January 1994, amounted to \$207.7 million.

### IV. OBSERVATIONS

22. During the last six months, the situation in southern Lebanon continued to be tense and volatile. The exceptionally heavy Israeli bombardment at the end of July was followed by a lull, but in September hostilities returned to earlier levels. It is worth noting that from August onwards the shelling of civilian targets was much reduced, compared to previous mandate periods.

23. UNIFIL did its best to limit the conflict to the extent possible. It also did what it could to protect the inhabitants from the effects of the violence and to render assistance to them. In carrying out its tasks, the Force was again severely hampered by firing directed at its own positions and personnel. One member of the Force was killed by such firing. I must stress once again the obligation of all concerned to respect UNIFIL's international and impartial status.

24. Outside UNIFIL's area of operation, Lebanon continued on the path of normalization. Within UNIFIL's area, the deployment of a Lebanese army unit for maintaining law and order was a further step towards the restoration of government authority.

25. On the other hand, Israel maintained its occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, despite the Security Council's repeated calls for its withdrawal. Hostilities continued and UNIFIL remained unable to implement its mandate.

26. Israel's general attitude to the situation in southern Lebanon and to UNIFIL's mandate remains as described in previous reports. The Israeli authorities state that Israel has no territorial claims in Lebanon and that the

"security zone" is a temporary arrangement. In their view, such an arrangement is needed for the purpose of ensuring the security of northern Israel so long as the Lebanese Government is not able to exercise effective authority and prevent its territory from being used to launch attacks against Israel. The Israeli authorities further consider that all issues between Israel and Lebanon should be dealt with in the bilateral talks within the framework of the peace talks, leading to a peace treaty between the two countries.

27. For its part, the Government of Lebanon remains fully engaged in the process of reconstruction of the country and national reconciliation. It considers that there can be no possible justification for the continuation of Israel's occupation of Lebanese territory, which it views as the root cause of the continuing hostilities in the southern part of the country. Lebanon's position is described in a letter that its Permanent Representative to the United Nations addressed to me on 13 January 1994 (S/1994/30). In that letter, the Permanent Representative also informed me of his Government's decision to request the Security Council to extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further period of six months.

28. Although UNIFIL continues to be prevented from implementing its mandate, its contribution to stability and the protection it is able to afford the population of the area remain important. I therefore recommend that the Security Council accept the Lebanese Government's request and extend UNIFIL's mandate for another period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1994. While I do not propose to reduce the strength of the Force at this time, it is my sincere hope that at the end of the next six months the ongoing peace talks will have made sufficient progress to justify a further reduction in UNIFIL's strength.

29. In making this recommendation, I must again draw attention to the serious shortfall in the funding of the Force. At present, unpaid assessments amount to some \$207.7 million. I appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear all remaining arrears, which represent money owed to the Member States contributing the troops who make up the Force. I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the Governments of those Member States for their steadfast support and I wish to thank the Government of Sweden, which is withdrawing its contingent, for the contribution it has made to UNIFIL over so many years.

30. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Major-General Trond Furuhoide, the Force Commander, and to all the men and women under his command for the manner in which they have carried out their difficult and often dangerous task. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.

وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان  
في شهر كانون الثاني/يناير ١٩٩٤

1994年1月联黎部队的部署情形

UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JANUARY 1994

DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE JANVIER 1994

ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ЯНВАРЬ 1994 ГОДА

DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN ENERO DE 1994





- ▲ 观察所  
Observation post  
Point d'observation  
Наблюдательный пункт  
Punto de observación
- × 检查站  
Check point  
Point de contrôle  
Контрольный пункт  
Punto de control
- 基地  
Base  
Base  
База  
Base
- ▲ 临时阵地  
Temporary position  
Position temporaire  
Временная позиция  
Posición provisional

UNFIL Operational boundaries, West and North  
Límites de la zona d'operaciones de la Fuerza al Oeste y al Norte  
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНП  
Зонаг и Север  
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza Oeste y Norte

UNFIL Inter Battalion boundaries  
Límites des secteurs des différents bataillons de la Force  
Разделительные линии между батальонами ВСООНП  
Límites entre batallones de la Fuerza

Lebanese Unit  
Unité libanaise  
Ливанские подразделения  
Unidad libanesa

Israeli Defence Forces  
and/or "South Lebanon Army" Position  
Position des Forces de défense israéliennes et/ou de "l'armée du Liban du Sud"  
Позиция израильских сил обороны и/или "южноливанской армии"  
Posición de la Fuerza de Defensa de Israel y/o del "Ejército del Líbano meridional"

Approximate area under Israeli control in UNFIL area of operation  
Perimètre approximatif de la zone sous contrôle israélien dans la zone d'opérations de la FINUL  
Примерный район в зоне действий ВСООНП контролируемый Израилем  
Area aproximada bajo control israelí dentro de la zona de operaciones de la Fuerza

Northward extension of Israeli-controlled area  
Extension vers le nord de la zone contrôlée par Israël  
Северная часть территории контролируемой Израилем  
Extensión septentrional de la zona controlada por Israel